



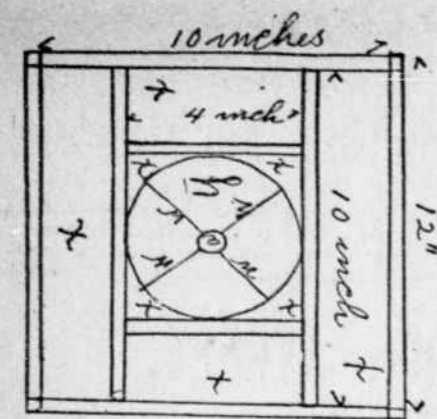
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1906

## ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

### PROTECTING WATER PIPES.

How Winter Time Annoyances May Be Overcome by a Simple Device.

I am speaking from actual experience with a 60-foot stand-pipe under a tank, and also with another tank only 32 feet high. Both of these pipes are one and one-half inch diameter. We tried several methods, and found the present plan entirely satisfactory. It may seem rather expensive, but such a job to be improperly done is much more expensive. The diagram will show just how we do it, says the Rural New Yorker. Make a four-inch pipe of heavy galvanized iron in sections like stovepipe, each made to slip over the next. Every second section should have four copper wires run through holes in the pipe on four sides and opposite to each other, and the wire soldered on the outside, also solder the holes up tight. As you put each section on, fasten these wires so the water pipe is in the middle of the galvanized pipe. If inconvenient to disconnect your water pipe to slip these pipes over the top, then crimp and fasten at top and bottom with small short stove bolts. Screw heads on the outside. Then put the boards on as shown in diagram. Be sure always to break joints. Do not wrap pipes with anything; leave them bare; paper and asbestos get wet in summer and freeze in winter. Do not try to keep the water from freezing in the pipes by letting water run through them; it will not work under most conditions. Unless the water is very warm in the tank, it will form ice and freeze quicker running than if not running. If you have a windmill to supply the water by letting the water run and also the mill, you will be all right, but any other kind of a supply will not be satisfactory. I use a gasoline engine and pump every night just before going to bed a few minutes, and had no trouble during the past severe winter. The other tank is supplied by a ram, and the water is so cold coming from the ram that it will often freeze while the ram is working. With this style of protection you have an advantage over any other method, as by setting a lamp under the box you can thaw the worst kind of a freeze out in a very short time.



HOW THE PIPES ARE PROTECTED.

The heat gets direct at the pipe, and very quickly lets the ice loose, and there is no possible danger of fire, because the iron pipes are protected. Before putting up the pipes it is best to paint them with white lead and oil, which will keep them from rusting for many years. A lamp set in this box on the severest night in the coldest climate will absolutely prevent freezing. The chimney of the lamp should be ten inches long, and should be eight to ten inches long, and fit tightly through a hole in a piece of tin under the box. Brush the wick every day, and put in a new wick every month. A lamp with a one-half-inch wick is large enough.

You will only need the lamp during extremely cold nights. In diagram A is water pipe and W are wires to hold pipe in center; circle is galvanized iron pipe four inches diameter. Rest are one-inch boards carefully jointed. Paper should be put under every joint, and two thicknesses would be better. It acts as an air-tight washer. Numerous x's represent the several dead-air spaces; Y is inner dead-air space, which can be warmed when necessary.

### Killing Rats and Mice.

To kill rats and mice, fill any deep, smooth vessel of considerable capacity to within six inches of the top with water, cover the surface with bran, and set the vessel in a place most frequented by the pests. In attempting to get at the bran they will fall in and be drowned. You can get one or two dozen at a time by this method when they are thick. They are so wise one need not sit up again for some time. Another way is to sprinkle concentrated lye in their runs. The moisture of the ground will dissolve it, and when they step in it it will eat their feet.—Farm and Home.

### Cultivation of the Orchard.

When the orchard is set is the time to begin the treatment that is to be continued from year to year. If the cultivation of the orchard is begun early the roots will seek the depths of the soil from the first, and the culti-

vator can run over them year after year without doing them injury. If the land is not cultivated at all the surface soil becomes filled with roots and in the course of years the ground will be then plowed with difficulty.—Farmers' Review.

### DRAWING THE ROADS.

The Splendid Results Which May Be Obtained with the Proper Device.

The season for bad roads is now approaching and it is a good time to meditate over the matter as we slowly wend our way over—or rather through—some of the muddy thoroughfares of this great commonwealth.

The cost of making and maintaining a good road has been frequently quoted at many thousands of dollars per mile. We do not believe in these extravagant figures. Many of our roads can be greatly improved and maintained in excellent condition, at a moderate cost, if the work is in the hands of the right man or men.

It is wonderful what good results can be secured with a good road drag. The Rural Advocate drag is again illustrated and briefly described:

It is made of oak plank two inches thick, one foot wide, and about eight



Road Drag.

feet long. The sketch shows its construction. Use short sections of oak to hold the two planks about 28 inches apart. Shoe the lower front edges.

Two three-fourths inch rods 34 inches long, with rings at the front ends and threads cut on the opposite ends, should be used to bolt the drag solidly together. Nail the cross pieces into position with No. 40 wire spikes. Put heavy washers on the rods next to the hitching rings, also back of the burrs.

Put a detachable seat or platform on top for the driver. Use a chain, hooked into each ring, and make the hitch so that the dirt may be worked toward the center of the drag as required.

Use a two or three-horse team, as may be needed. As soon as the road begins to get dry enough, go over a short piece of track, giving it a good dragging. This treatment will fill the ruts, distribute the most earth evenly over the track and slightly elevate the center. It will pound, plaster and cement the dirt solidly together and leave a smooth, hard surface that will shed water readily, unless it be very sandy.

After every rain, when the road begins to dry out, repeat this treatment. It will produce results on any road that will both surprise and please everyone who drives over the track. There will be no ruts, but a hard, cemented surface as long as this frequent treatment is maintained.

### SKUNK FARMS.

A New Industry Which Is Now Being Developed in the United States.

The United States holds many novel farms. One industry that perhaps the average farmer would hesitate to engage in is the growing of skunks. Yet we have some skunk farms that are said to be a success. For certain good reasons the industry is one that is not likely to be overdone in the near future. It is of interest to note, however, what a Missouri enthusiast recently had to say regarding the enterprise.

"That skunk farm is no joke," he is quoted as saying. "Several of us have put up \$100 apiece and bought a ten-acre piece of scrub land, which we are now having fenced in. The enclosure is such that no skunk once in there will ever be able to get out. We are digging holes in the ground, and underbrush heaps for the protection of the skunks. "We have offered rewards for all the skunks in the neighboring country. We pay \$1.25 for a short or narrow striped skunk and \$1.50 for a black one, the latter being by far the most valuable. Already one young fellow has caught 15, another 12, and others lesser numbers. We shall probably start in with about 50. We will gradually develop the breed by cutting out all of the scrubs so that we can have a black breed in the end.

"A man up in Michigan gave us the idea. He has a ten-acre lot full of skunks and is clearing from \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year from them without a stroke of work, you might say.

"The skunks become domesticated and are not troublesome. We expect to furnish enough fur to supply all of Missouri within a comparatively short time. There have been several requests for stock in our concern, but we think we have a good thing and are holding on to it."

### FARM NOTES.

Last year the country raised 1,250,000 bushels of cranberries, but this year the crop is 15 to 20 per cent. smaller.

An Illinois farmer has husked 123 bushels and 42 pounds, by actual weight, of corn from one acre. Other acres are yielding 100 bushels or better.—Farm and Fireside.

Have you gone over the barn lots and about the old straw stacks for a last load or two of manure? If not, we are sure that it will pay you to do so, as there are several places on the farm that need it.—Farmers' Voice.

If stable manure is spread with a manure spreader on the meadow, it will show very good results for a very thin coat, and what the hay crop does not use will be in the soil for the succeeding corn crop.—Farmers' Voice.

A good rotation for mixed farming is wheat, clover, meadow one year, corn pasture for one year, corn, oats. This makes a six-year rotation. Where there are permanent pastures on the farm, one year can be cut out by not pasturing the clover the second year.—Farmers' Voice.

### Cut Long.

Pat—Did he live to be 80?  
Mike—No, he lived to be waned hunched.—N. Y. Sun.

### EXCITING BATH TUB GAME.

It Is Played with a Home-Made Flotilla Which Is Seeking Shelter in Safe Wharves.

That the bathtub can be utilized for many purposes of amusement has been proved by many a boy or girl, but perhaps never before in the following manner, described in the New York Mail.

Let us imagine the bathtub is a harbor, with one end for the water front and the other end for the harbor entrance. But if we are to have a water front, where are the wharves? You are to make them, and this is the way:

First, measure the width of the end of the tub which is selected for the water front. The measurement should be taken of the distance between the sides, inside the tub. The mark out your proposed wharves with a pencil on a thin pine board about a foot wide, and long enough to just float snugly between the sides of the tub at the water front end.

Having done this, saw out the "wharves" with a thin saw, and you will have a result like the diagram. The "slips" between the wharves in the middle of the board are the narrowest, and the others grow wider until they reach the ends, the two end slips being the widest, and marked with the lowest



PLAYING THE BATHTUB FLOTILLA GAME.

number, five. There should be seven "slips" in all, and marked as shown in the diagram, the narrowest wharf having highest number, 50.

You are now ready to play the game, if you have a flotilla of small boats. If not fashion half a dozen or so out of flat pine boards, whittled into the shape of a boat, and equipped with a rudder. You may add masts if you like, but they will not be of the slightest use in this game, because the only motive power will be your own efforts, for you and your competitors are to push the boats with your right hand.

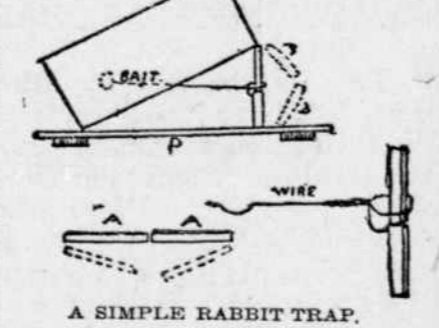
The idea is to shove the vessel under your command into the narrowest "slip" between the wharves. This may look very easy, but you will quickly find that a good deal of strategy is required. It is a sure test of a steady eye and hand, and the effort is rendered harder by the fact that each rudder must be set so that it steers the boat slightly toward the left. This will sometimes spoil the calculations of the sharpest eye, and there will be quite a little practice necessary before you can gauge the proper impulse necessary to guide your craft along a true course into the "slip."

Any number agreed upon, such as 100 or 200 points, may determine the game; five must be subtracted from the total number of every player who misses a "slip" by his boat striking the end of the wharf instead of gliding in to a successful landing. All the players must stand at the other end of the tub, and must release their craft in turn after pushing it six inches; if they lean forward too far they are likely to tumble in besides breaking the six-inch rule, but if they are careful not to "float overboard" and have their sleeves well rolled up a very amusing afternoon's sport may be extracted from the bathtub.

### SURE RABBIT TRAP.

Simple Contrivance Which the Boy May Rig Up to Catch Bunny In.

A rabbit trap which is here represented is made of a box two and a half feet long and two feet wide. The platform, P, on which the trap is set, should be about one foot longer and one foot wider, than the box. The two pieces,



A SIMPLE RABBIT TRAP.

A, A, are each five inches long and one inch square. The bait and wire, to which the bait is fastened, should be very light so that a slight touch on the bait will cause the trap to fall. This trap is very simple, says Orange Judd Farmer, and the illustration shows everything so plainly that it requires no further explanation.

Schools in Switzerland. All new schools in Switzerland have a portion of the ground floor appropriated for baths. Each class bathes about once a fortnight, summer and winter. Soap is used and a warm bath is followed by a cooler one. Sick children and those having skin diseases are excluded.

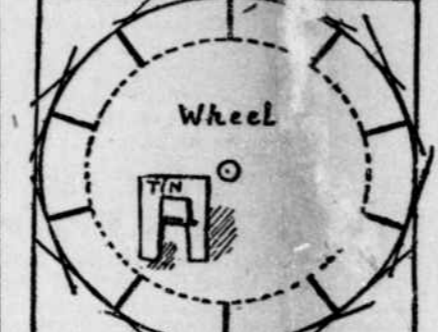
### TOY WATER MOTOR.

How Any Ingenious Boy May Establish a Power Plant in His Own Home.

The toy motor here shown is stronger than any offered for sale, if it is properly made. It will run 1,000 or 1,200 revolutions per minute, and can be made by any boy who has a

hammer, saw, nails and some tin. It can be used for running small toys, which will be pictured and described here from time to time, and also running a thread to and fro another pulley some distance away. Keep the description of this motor as it can be used in a great many ways, and later on you will find it valuable to you, even if you make no use of it now.

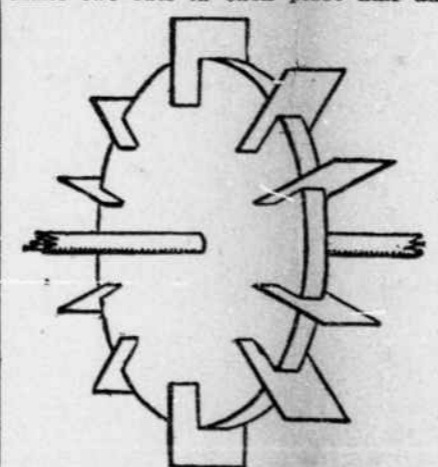
The most important part is the wheel. This is made from soft wood,



HOW THE WHEEL IS LAID OUT.

half an inch thick and five inches wide. To make the wheel, drive a nail in a half-inch board. Make a loop in a thread and throw over it. Use the string as a guide in drawing a circle by putting the end around the point of a lead pencil and using the nail as the center. Cut off all the wood from around this circle.

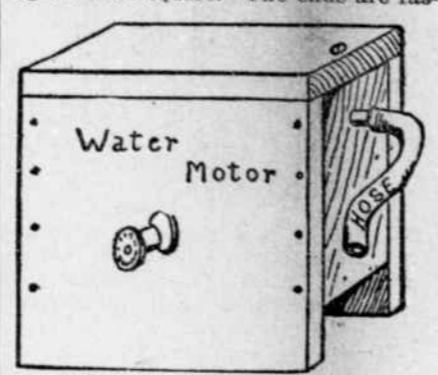
Now put the wheel in a vise to hold it very still. From the edge of the wheel down toward the center saw slits half an inch deep to hold the paddles. The shape of the paddles is shown inside the wheel. They are made of tin taken from a cracker box and cut out with an old pair of shears. Cut pieces of tin one inch square. Make two cuts in each piece half an



SHOWING PADDLES ON WHEELS.

inch apart, half an inch long, and make both cuts from the same side of the tin square.

Bend back the small piece between the cuts. Slip each paddle into the slit made for it, and you will find the doubled up tin will just fill the saw cut nicely. The axle of the wheel must be a very straight metal rod about six inches long. A telegraph wire makes an excellent axle. Force the rod through a hole made in the center of the wheel. When the axle is in place the box to inclose the wheel is necessary not only to support it, but to keep the water from running around. It may be made of wood taken from a soap box. If the wheel is of the size given above the two sides should be eight inches square. The ends are fas-



THE AREA OF THE MOTOR.

tened inside the sides—that is, the nails are to be drawn through the sides into the ends. The ends are two inches wide, but are made shorter than the sides, to permit the water to flow out under them. The top has only one nail or screw in it, so that it may be slid around so that one may see inside.

For a pulley use a spool. As the hole in the spool will be found too large, fill it up with a wooden plug and bore a hole through the plug. If no boring tools are handy, burn out the plug with a large needle or hatpin, heated in the gas jet.

For the hose pipe a short piece of metal tube is very necessary, for it can be pinched smaller at the end which is stuck in the box next the wheel, and will give the water more force. The small bit of gas jet which screws onto the gas chandelier and which holds the tip is always to be found about the houses where gas is used and is just the thing needed.

One important thing must not be overlooked in making the motor. The axle, when run through the box, will become stuck when the box swells unless the hole is large enough. The best way is to make the holes very much too large and cover them with tin in which holes just the right size have been made. When so arranged the motor will work beautifully and at a great speed.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Study and Kitchen. Post—What shall I write to-day?  
Wife—Well, we need a love sonnet for a soap suds for a barrel of flour and a ballad for sausages.—N. Y. Sun.

Her Reason. "Why did Gladys have so quiet a wedding?"  
"Well, she knew it would make lots of talk."—Judge.

Paradoxical. Johnny—Papa, what's a stag party?  
"One where there are no little tears, my son."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

An After Experience. She—Were you ever disappointed in love before you were married?  
He—No. Not until afterward.—Town Topics.

### Vicariously Useful.

"What are you good for, anyway?" asked the hedgehog. "You have no originality, no snap, you're too insignificant for a pet, you can't fight worth a shuck, and you're no account for food or anything else."

"That's all you know about it," retorted the indignant guinea pig. "I'm so much like a human being that the doctors try all their medicines on me first, and the surgeons cut me up when they want to find out what ails some millionaire's nerves!"—Chicago Tribune.

Cutting the Salary to Fit. The Employer—I believe, sir, that you pride yourself upon your excessive modesty, do you not?  
The employed—Well, yes; I may say that I do.

The Employer—In that case, it occurs to me that your salary may not be sufficiently modest to suit you. I beg to assure you, however, that this matter will be attended to at once, and that henceforth you will have no reason to blush on pay days. That is all.—Tit-Bits.

No Use Wasting Time. "The fool killer had stopped off in New York, and, seeing people hurrying in a certain direction, he followed. At length he arrived at a place where the crowd had gathered to look at something. The fool killer climbed a post for the purpose of finding out what the attraction was and saw that there were automobile races in progress.

"Pshaw," he said, "no use of my staying here. I'll attend to their own cases."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Entirely Too Easy. "Well," said the young lawyer, after he had heard his new client's story, "your claim appears to be good. I think we can secure a verdict without much trouble."

"That's what I told my wife, and yet she insisted at first that we ought to engage a first-class lawyer."—Chicago Journal.

His Limit. Old Gotrox—I don't think much of that young Duxley who poses as a parlor ornament around here occasionally.  
Pretty Daughter—Why, papa, he pays me the loveliest compliments.  
Old Gotrox—Yes, and that's all he has ever known to pay, as far as I can learn.—Chicago News.

Two Kinds of Courage. An officer in the army laughed at a timid woman because she was alarmed at the noise of a cannon when a salute was fired. He subsequently married that timid woman and six months afterward he took off his boots in the hall when he came in late at night.—Chicago Journal.

Oh, These Children. Mamma (to a friend who is lunching with her)—I don't know why it is, but I always eat more when we have company than when we're alone.  
Tommy (helping himself to a third piece of cake)—I know why it is. 'Cause we have a lot of things to eat.—Chicago Journal.

So Says "Uncle Sam." "You will have to pay extra for this," said the customs officer to the returning tourist.  
"Why should I pay extra?" asked the traveler.  
"Because," replied the obdurate official, "it's your duty."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Went to an Oculist. Friend—Did you go to that fashionable oculist, as I suggested?  
Near-sight—Yes. He examined my eyes, and gave me a piece of paper showing the sort of glasses I needed.  
"Why don't you get the glasses?"  
"No money left."—N. Y. Weekly.

Armor. In days of old when knights were bold And barons held their sway, Men saved on tailor bills, but had A hardware bill to pay.—Houston Post.

The Question. Tutor—I came to ask your daughter's hand.  
Father—Can you support her auto in the manner to which it has been accustomed?—N. Y. Sun.

Not a Total Failure. Orchestra Leader—It's strange; apart of the audience are applauding the "villain."

Base Violinist—Yes. He's dodged, ducked and side-stepped all the bricks heaved, and the pugilistic part of the audience are applauding his "shiftiness."—Judge.

Holding Trade. Clerk—I lady the front of the store wants some elephant tusk jelly. What on earth shall I do?  
Fashionable Grocer—Tell her we just sold the last lot to a boarding house keeper, but we'll get another hoghead in soon. She'll change her mind then.—N. Y. Weekly.

THE WONDERS OF ART.



"And then, my dears, I am going to have fluffy lace all down the front so as to make me look light and airy."—Chicago Chronicle.

Futility. The wise man studies night and day And never seeks to shirk his task, Yet cannot at answer, sooth to say, The questions his small boy can ask.—Washington Star.

### A Philanthropist.

The Owner (after perusing bill for auto repairs)—Whew! I didn't think for a moment it cost me that much. Can't you shave it a bit?

The Repair Man (grudgingly)—Well, us poor devils have to live, you know, but I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll risk the car and call things square.—The Chauffeur.

### A Long Respite.

"Mabel's singing teacher is a wonder. We all think so much of him."

"Why?"  
"Well, Mabel seems to have something wrong with her voice, and he told her that she must not attempt to sing for 32 years at least, and perhaps not then."—Kansas City Star.

### Made Her Pay for It.

Chemist's Assistant—Good gracious! I have kept that woman waiting three-quarters of an hour. I forgot all about her prescription.

Chemist—You will have to charge her a good tall price in order to make her think you had a lot of trouble in mixing it up.—Smith's Weekly.

Another Masher Turned Down. "Caw, caw," said the crow, as away he flew.  
"I didn't expect a snub from you."  
"Caw caw," chirped the bluebird. "Good-bye, crow!"  
We girls can't be too careful, you know.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

### LIVING ON HIS LOOKS.



"Oh, isn't he just too handsome for anything?"  
"He evidently thinks so; he hasn't done anything for years."—Chicago American.

Seasonable. And now the restaurant garbage can The season's story tells, Where once we saw only melon rinds We now see oyster shells.—Chicago News.

### THE MAIN POINT.



"How can you want to marry my daughter if you have never met her and know nothing about her?"  
"But I know all about you, sir."—Chicago Chronicle.



"A WONDERFUL FACE BLEACH... AND HAIR TONIC..."

A WONDERFUL FACE BLEACH... AND HAIR TONIC...  
A FACULIN complexion cleansed if used as directed. Will turn the skin of a black or brown person four or five shades lighter, and a milky person perfectly white. Its forty-eight hours a shade or two lighter will be noticeable. It does not harm the skin in spots, but bleaches out white, the skin remaining beautiful without artificial use. Will remove wrinkles, freckles, dark spots, pimples or bumps or blackheads, making the skin very soft and smooth. Sensitive skin, tan, five spots removed without harm to the skin. When you get the color you wish, stop using the preparation.

CRANE'S HAIR TONIC.  
That goes in every cent of a box is enough to make anyone's hair grow long and thick, and keep it soft and falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb. Any person sending us one dollar in a letter or Post-Office money order, express, money order or registered letter, we will send it through the mail postage prepaid; if you want it sent by express, we will send it by express, and we will return the money or send a book free of charge. Packed so that no one will know the contents except receiver.

CRANE & CO., 11 W. Jackson St., Richmond, Va.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY  
Short Line to Principal Cities of the South and Southwest, Florida, Cuba, Texas and Mexico.

Schedule in Effect April 17th, 1904.  
TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND—MAIN ST.  
2:30 p. m.—"SEABOARD MAIL," composed of latest improved day coaches, Pullman Reopier, Pullman Parlor Car and Cafe Car, to Henderson, Raleigh, Southern Pines, Hamlet, Pinehurst, Atlanta, Camden, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Tampa.  
10:30 p. m.—"FLORIDA EXPRESS," composed of day coaches, Pullman Cars to Atlanta, Jacksonville and Tampa. Cafe Car South of Hamlet.—To Henderson, Raleigh, Southern Pines, Hamlet, Pinehurst, Atlanta, Camden, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, and New Orleans.  
9:10 a. m.—Local for Norfolk, Hamlet and the South.  
TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND—DAILY.  
6:35 a. m.—No. 24, from Florida, Atlanta, and the South.  
4:35 p. m.—No. 25, from Norfolk, Atlanta and Local Points.  
W. M. TAYLOR, City Ticket Agent.  
H. S. LEARD, Div. Pass. Agt., No. 550 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

### SCENIC ROUTE TO THE WEST

2 Hours and 25 Minutes to Norfolk  
LEAVE RICHMOND—EASTBOUND.

7:35 a. m.—Week days—Local to Newport News and via iron and steel bridge.  
9:00 a. m.—Daily—Limited—Arrives Williamsburg 9:35 a. m., Newport News 10:30 a. m., Old Point 11:05 a. m., Norfolk 11:35 a. m., Long Point 12:05 p. m., Norfolk 12:35 p. m., Old Point 1:05 p. m., Norfolk 1:35 p. m., Long Point 2:05 p. m., Norfolk 2:35 p. m., Old Point 3:05 p. m., Norfolk 3:35 p. m., Long Point 4:05 p. m., Norfolk 4:35 p. m., Old Point 5:05 p. m., Norfolk 5:35 p. m., Long Point 6:05 p. m., Norfolk 6:35 p. m., Old Point 7:05 p. m., Norfolk 7:35 p. m., Long Point 8:05 p. m., Norfolk 8:35 p. m., Old Point 9:05 p. m., Norfolk 9:35 p. m., Long Point 10:05 p. m., Norfolk 10:35 p. m., Old Point 11:05 p. m., Norfolk 11:35 p. m., Long Point 12:05 p. m., Norfolk 12:35 p. m., Old Point 1:05 p. m., Norfolk 1:35 p. m., Long Point 2:05 p. m., Norfolk 2:35 p. m., Old Point 3:05 p. m., Norfolk 3:35 p. m., Long Point 4:05 p. m., Norfolk 4:35 p. m., Old Point 5:05 p. m., Norfolk 5:35 p. m., Long Point 6:05 p. m., Norfolk 6:35 p. m., Old Point 7:05 p. m., Norfolk 7:35 p. m., Long Point 8:05 p. m., Norfolk 8:35 p. m., Old Point 9:05 p. m., Norfolk 9:35 p. m., Long Point 10:05 p. m., Norfolk 10:35 p. m., Old Point 11:05 p. m., Norfolk 11:35 p. m., Long Point 12:05 p. m., Norfolk 12:35 p. m., Old Point 1:05 p. m., Norfolk 1:35 p. m., Long Point 2:05 p. m., Norfolk 2:35 p. m., Old Point 3:05 p. m., Norfolk 3:35 p. m., Long Point 4:05 p. m., Norfolk 4:35 p. m., Old Point 5:05 p. m., Norfolk 5:35 p. m., Long Point 6:05 p. m., Norfolk 6:35 p. m., Old Point 7:05 p. m., Norfolk 7:35 p. m., Long Point 8:05 p. m., Norfolk 8:35 p. m., Old Point 9:05 p. m., Norfolk 9:35 p. m., Long Point 10:05 p. m., Norfolk 10:35 p. m., Old Point 11:05 p. m., Norfolk 11:35 p. m., Long Point 12:05 p. m., Norfolk 12:35 p. m., Old Point 1:05 p. m., Norfolk 1:35 p. m., Long Point 2:05 p. m., Norfolk 2:35 p. m., Old Point 3:05 p. m., Norfolk 3:35 p. m., Long Point 4:05 p. m., Norfolk 4:35 p. m., Old Point 5:05 p. m., Norfolk 5:35 p. m., Long Point 6:05 p. m., Norfolk 6:35 p. m., Old Point 7:05 p. m., Norfolk 7:35 p. m., Long Point 8:05 p. m., Norfolk 8:35 p. m., Old Point 9:05 p. m., Norfolk 9:35 p. m., Long Point 10:05 p. m., Norfolk 10:35 p. m., Old Point 11:05 p. m., Norfolk 11